The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™
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Pittosporum malaxanii

Assessment by: Gemmill, C., Veillon, J.-M., Amice, R., Cazé, H., Dumontet, V., Fleurot, D., Garnier, D., Gâteblé, G. & Maggia, L.

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Rosales	Pittosporaceae

Taxon Name: *Pittosporum malaxanii* Veillon & Tirel

Taxonomic Source(s):

Tirel, Ch. and Veillon, J.-M. 2002. *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, tome 24. Pittosporaceae*. Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Vulnerable C2a(i) ver 3.1

Year Published: 2017

Date Assessed: July 23, 2015

Justification:

Pittosporum malaxanii is an endemic tree found in central Grande Terre. It occurs in dense humid forest and gallery forest usually on schist soil between 10 and 503 m asl. The eleven known localities are under a range of threats (bushfire, animal husbandry, invasive species) contributing to a continuous decline of the population. The total population of *P. malaxanii* is estimated to be fewer than 10,000 mature individuals and the largest subpopulation has fewer than 1,000 individuals. Using criterion C, *P. malaxanii* qualifies for listing as Vulnerable C2a(i).

Geographic Range

Range Description:

Pittosporum malaxanii is an endemic small tree found in the central part of Grande Terre, New Caledonia.

Country Occurrence:

Native: New Caledonia

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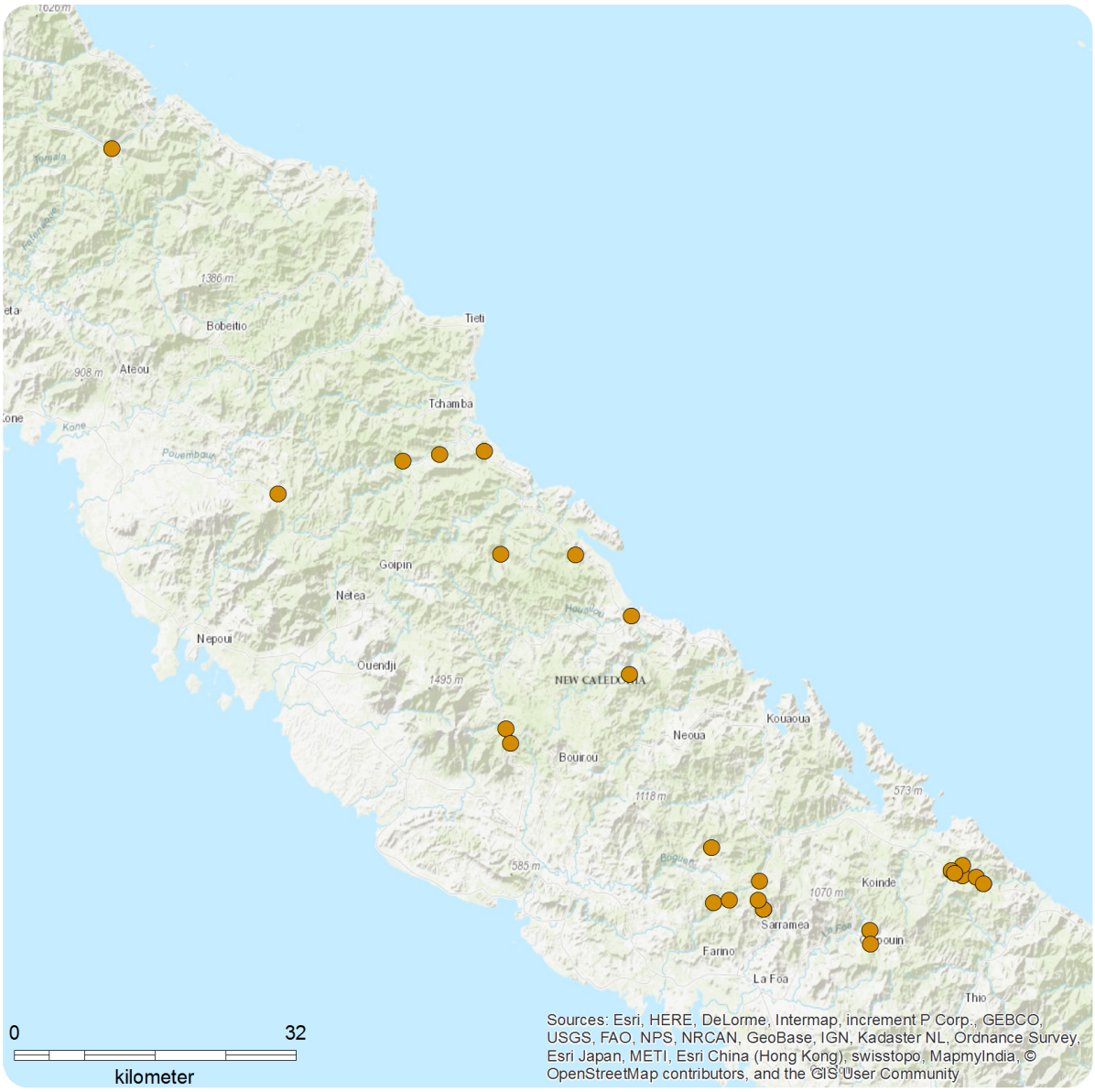
Distribution Map

Pittosporum malaxanii

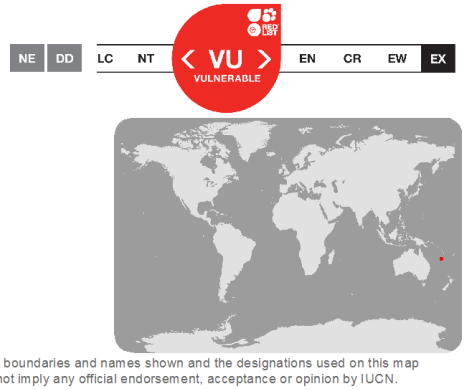


Range

Extant (resident)

Compiled by:

IUCN SSC New Caledonia Plants RLA



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.

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Population

The total population size of *P. malaxanii* is estimated to be fewer than 10,000 mature individuals and the largest subpopulation is fewer than 1,000 individuals.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Pittosporum malaxanii occurs in dense humid vallicole forest and gallery forest usually on schist soils between 10 and 503 m asl.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Pittosporum malaxanii is affected by a number of threats: namely bushfire, forest clearing for husbandry, invasive animal species such Rusa Deer (*Rusa timorensis*), pigs and rats, resulting in significant damage to the habitat of this species.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Unprotected species by legislation, *Pittosporum malaxanii* is, however, known from Parc des Grandes Fougères. In order to improve our knowledge of *P. malaxanii*, further phylogenetic work is required.

Credits

Assessor(s): Gemmill, C., Veillon, J.-M., Amice, R., Cazé, H., Dumontet, V., Fleurot, D., Garnier, D., Gâteblé, G. & Maggia, L.

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Tirel, Ch. and Veillon, J.-M. 2002. *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, tome 24. Pittosporaceae*. Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Citation

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Disclaimer

External Resources

For Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	-	Suitable	-

Threats

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.3. Livestock farming & ranching -> 2.3.2. Small-holder grazing, ranching or farming	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.1. Increase in fire frequency/intensity	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Sus domesticus)	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Unspecified Rattus)	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Rusa timorensis)	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		

Conservation Actions in Place

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
Invasive species control or prevention: No
In-Place Species Management
Successfully reintroduced or introduced beningly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No

Research Needed

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.1. Taxonomy

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km²): 100
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km²): 3637
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Number of Locations: 11
Continuing decline in number of locations: No
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 10
Upper elevation limit (m): 508
Population
Number of mature individuals: 2500-9999
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Yes
Extreme fluctuations: No

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Population
Population severely fragmented: No
No. of subpopulations: 11
Extreme fluctuations in subpopulations: No
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes
Generation Length (years): 0

The IUCN Red List Partnership

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the IUCN Global Species Programme, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and The IUCN Red List Partnership.

The IUCN Red List Partners are: Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; NatureServe; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.